THIS WEEK ON OUR STAGE NEW PLAYS OF CONTRASTED KINDS AND NUMEROUS OLD ONES.

Comic Opera to Be Given in "The Man-daris." Extravaganus in "Jack and the Beaustalk." Farce in "The Mummy," and Opera in "The Broken Melody." New matter will be plenty on our stage this week, and it presents a diversity from which to excess amusement. The shifts of old plays are more numerous than usual, too, and the pleces which have not yet run out their course at the theatres of their original production are an attractive lot. Faira performances will be given on the afternoon of election day, and the news of the vote will generally be read from the stage, so that people may combine theatrical diversion and political information.

Robert Hilliard will offer himself and "The Mummy" for amusement at the Garden Theatre to-merrow night. The actor is well enough known to this public in various roles, from remastic drama to ridioulous farce, and he possesses sufficient facility to succeed whenever the dreum-tances favor him. "The Mummy" is new. Mr. Hilliard procured it while in England recently. It is described as altogether and estravagantly comic. Mr. Hilliard appears in has an Egyptian mummy, but only at the very outset of the play, and merely long enough to be revivified into a wholesome man alive, to figure thereafter in absurd adventures. There would seem to be nothing growsome in the affair except the title. The aim is fun solely. Mr. Hillard impersonates a monarch brought to London from a pyramid in Egypt and awakened from a sleep of centuries.

Auguste Van Biene will make an American debut at the American Theatre on Thursday night. He is a European celebrity in acting and music. He came into attention at first as a player of the violoncello, and is regarded as master of that instrument. Later he became an actor, and it is as the hero of a play entitled. "The Broken Melody" that he will offer his services in our entertainment. The place is the work of Herbert Keens and J. C. Tanner, and has been used by Mr. Van Blene for years in England and on the Continent of Europe. He to said to have acted in it more than a thousand times. His rôle is that of a musician, poor and struggling at first, but rich and famous later, and this man is made to figure in a dramatic story. Incidentally, he plays the 'cello, and the air of "Home, Sweet Home," is introduced with what is said to be wonderfully pathetic effect. Mr. Van Biene's music is an important factor in the piece. He has brought a full dramatic company. A new musical play by Reginald De Koven

and Harry Smith will be performed at the Herald Square to-morrow night. Its title is "The Mandarin" and its nature is Chinese although the authors say that they have not aimed at Chinese realism, but have "thought it dvisable to sacrifice accuracy in order to make the stage pictures pretty and novel." also assured in advance that this is a comic opera, and not romantic, nor in any way serious The taste of New Yorkers is clastic in the matter of plays, and all they demand is that an entertainment shall be good of its kind. Mr. De Koven and Mr. Smith have collaborated auccessfully several times, notably in "Robin Hood "and "Rob Roy," and we may expect that they have done it again in "The Mandarin." The plot turns upon the misadventure of a mandarin who, finding that he closely resembles the husband of a beautiful woman, disguises himself as that husband in order to deceive the wife. He is arrested while thus engaged and imprisoned, while the other man is put into the place of the ruler. The fun is evolved from that complication. The company contains Adele Richie, Henry Norman, George C. Boniface, George Honey, and others selected for supposed fitness to their tasks.

A new extravaganza is to be disclosed to-morrow night at the Casino. The authors are R. A. Barnet, who has written several pieces of succeasful jocularity, and A. B. Sloane, a practised musical composer. The work is called "The Sirange Adventures of Jack and the Beanstalk," and it is understood to Illustrate not only the nursery tale mentioned in the title, but to take similar liberties with several other of the cherished melodramas of childhood. Characters from these rhymes and anecdotes are brought together in a whimsical story. This scheme is a reminder of the typical Christmas pantomimes of the English stage, but it is not likely that there will be much resemblance further than in general form, because Mr. Barnet has hitherto been distinctly American in the manner of his fun. The production is made by Klaw & Erlanger, whose agent in the affair is Ben Teal. The promises include novel ballets, picturesque costuming, and sightly scenery. Henry been together for years in vaudeville farces. are important in the cast. Among the others are Hubert Wilke, Madge Lessing, Merri Osborne, Carrie Perkins, and a dozen more who are known for ability in the way of travesty

Aubrey Bouckault is to be one of this week's contributors to continuous vandeville although his recent marriage to a wealthy woman was reported to have transferred him from the stage to the field of letters. Assisted by Helene Lowell and Will Barnard, he will give a short farce entitled "Wanted a Widow." The specialists of the all-day programme are Crimmins and Gore, the Rhinehart sisters, Huested and Guyer, Harrigan, Walter Ellis, Gretchen Lyons, Carr and McLend, Lucius Henderson, the Rice brothers, E. J. Holland, H. L. Sebastian, and Mile, Chester. The cinematographe and the Pantzers are the bill's only continued items. For a week from Monday the first appearance of Eben Plympton is promised, and Payne Clarke is to come one week later.

But few of last week's entertainers at Pastor's hold over into this week, though among them are Lew Dockstader and Mr. Pastor himself. Their new list of companions includes the Mac Avoys, whose dance has necessitated adding new girders beneath the stage; Katie Rooney Smith and Campbell, Thomas and Quinn, the Stanleys, Melrose and Elmer, the Gleesons George II. Fielding, the Marshalls, Billy Payne, Lewis and Elliott, and Frey and Fields.

This is the last week of Johnstone Bennett and

E. Miller Kent at Proctor's Twenty-third Street, and the vitascope is to be withdrawn from both Proctor houses on Saturday night. Spink and Spink, De Bersell, Ena Bertoldi, and C. W. Litlefield are the best known of the other per-

tleficid are the best known of the other performers. At the Pleasure Palace are Nobel, the Photics, Kaoly, and Clermont's animals. All of these are lately imported, and an equilibrist named Venare will make her first American appearance on Monday. Chariotte Parry and Lawrence and Harrington are familiar ones.

The wadeville forces of Hammerstein's Olympia will to-morrow night be transferred to the glass-covered roof, which is now styled the winter garden. There is scarcely any change in the toster of specialists, but there's news in one newly added entertainment of the Long Acre resort. This is a nightly ball, after the manner of the dances of Jardin Mabille and Moulin Rouge, in Paris, but with anything more naughtly than an ancesranced advanced world-liness carefully expunged. A spectacle of containers big elaborateness is planned in this, which will commence at 11 o'clock. Among the hired participalors are a squad of Parisian quadrille diancers, the he Forrests, the Ronos, and several ballet promieres. A poster quadrille and a bicycle quadrille will be given—not by yolun-

participators are a solud of Parisian quadrille dancers, the he Forrests, the Remos, and several ballel promieres. A poster quadrille and a bicycle quadrille will be given—not by volunteers—and other dancers will be attired as nursemaids, gendarmes, grisettes, artists, floace girls, &c. Masks will be furnished to all visitors who desire to figure in this picture of reveiry, but there must be no naughty persons among them, or they will be put out.

Koster & Bial's nave an American début from Werner and Rieder, duettiets, and a return visit from O'Brien and Havel, who were greeted so upfeariously on the occasion of their first appearance in the Thirty-faurth street muste hall that the man of the pair remarked feelingly, "I hope youse ain't kiddin." Of the holdovers are Williams and Walker, the Jordans, the biograph, and the Barrisons, Clasy Fitzgerald returns, and Lona Barrison promises to do the same riding "act" as at the Horse Show.

Changes are few at Wober & Field's Broadway, but a suggestive one that is under consideration is one that will, if carried out, increase the small gespacity of the resort. Bobby Gaylor is the only new coming specialist, and this huesy looker will be in entertaining company, for with him will be where and Ffelds Caron and Herbert, Lottle Gilson and Forest and King.

The Standard has a speciacular burlesque called "Zero," which will be given every afterneon and evening, and on election night will have a performance commencing at midnight. The last groun to be put on exhibition at the Field Musée was one of nine dures, illustration mendencing at midnight.

The standard how this groun has been increased.

to eighteen wax statues, with a corresponding increase in the number of persons represented

to eighteen wax statues, with a corresponding increase in the number of persons represented as under torture.

Huber's Museum has a quarter of a ton of boy contrasted with his light-weight sister in one right, and a professional strong man, assisted by his muscular wife, in another. An indian quartet, a contortionist, and a life-saving outfit are also on view. Added to a programme of specialties in the adjoining theatre is a display of moving photographe.

Election returns are to be read from the stages of the variety show resorts on Tuesday night, and in several instances the programme will be much prolonged. To-night's vaudeville concerts are at Weber & Fields's Broadway, where Hobby Gaylor, Lottle Gilson, and the Avolos will be heard; at the Olympia Auditorium, where are May Howard, Rachael Walker, James Thornton, Dutch Daly, and others; at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, whose leaders are Charles Dickson and Lillian Burkhardt, and at Proctor's Twenty-third Street, whose list is headed by the Rogers brothers.

The changes of bill not involving new plays are uncommunity interesting. What has been called the music hall in Olympia is rechristened the Olympia Auditorium, and will no longer be devoted to vaudeville, except in so far as specialties may be introduced in the plays produced on its stage. The first bill under the new arrange ment, to-morrow night, gives the familiar burlesque, "Evangeline," considerably enlarged by interpolations, and the text partially rewritten. The fiving ballet, already seen at the

Vaudeville plain and simple is now discarded at the Standard, and the theatre has become a week stand for plays of popular types. The plece first offered is called "Zero," described by its promoters as "a spectacular phantasy," tell-ing in a showy way of a trip to the North Pole. It has ballets, specialties, and other appeals to those who like a show of women in gaury guise. The Star offers something rather unusual. "At Jolly Coney Island" is the title of the play which serves to hold the performance together in a semblance of dramatic form. The company, composed altogether of negroes, is led by Sisseretta Jones, a vocalist commonly known as the Black Patti. A programme of vaudeville is interpolated in the farcical burlesque, and the

McIntoshes figure conspicuously. Herrmann, the Wizard, takes possession of the stage at Palmer's for two weeks, and will present his well-k nown entertainment of tricks and illusions. A feature of this engagement will be the reproduction of many of the feate which exaggerative travellers have declared to be miraculous as done by the fakirs of India, but which, no doubt, the adept Herrmann will be quite able to accomplish with his accustomed facility. Adelaide Herrmann's illuminated drapery dances are a part of the show.

May Irwin gets to the Grand Opera House for a week with "The Widow Jones," the farce in which her humorous personality has found excellent opportunity during nearly two seasons. In addition to the older ballads, which audiences still demand of her, she now sings 'Hot Tamale Alley," "The Old Oak Tree," and several other new contributions to current tuneful comicality. Mr. Sparks is still an effi-

containty. Mr. Sparks is still an em-cient beliper in the fun.

That rustic drama of realism, "Shore A cres," is one of the American plays that possess great durability. It comes now to the Harlem Opera House for a week, with its author, James A. Herne, at the head of the company as before. This piece is to be commended as wholesome, interesting, in most respects delightfully nat-ural, and altogether an enjoyable illustration of Mr. Herne's doctrine of absolute truthfulness on the stage.

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The week's entertainment at the other Harlem theatre, the Columbus, consists of negro minstrelsy by the Primrose and West company, one of the few organizations of the kind now travelling. Mr. Primrose and Mr. West are among the forty performers, who not only include humorists in negroism, but an assortment of specialists in singing, dancing, and athelectics. Besides that, a cakewalk is open to all whe wish to compete for prizes.

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wish to compete for prizes.

The new Murray Hill, which has had the Bostonians for its opening company, offers for its
third week "Too Much Johnson," an Americanized French farcical comedy already well
known here through a season on Broadway. It
presents an extravagantly funny case of a wonderful ilar who goes from New York to Cuba,
and has the most outlandish adventures, during which he saves himself from disaster by
lying such as would make Ananias stare.

The Bowery gets a meiodrama which it should
like in "The Great Northwest," which is to be
given act he People's, with its heroine swinging
perilously on the sail of a windmill and one of
its scenes all ablaze with a fire in a grain field.
The piece is made up of such rousing sights as
the populace likes to see at the theatre. An oldfashioned parade of volunteer firemen is one of
the episodes presented in it.

The names of John Drew and "Rosemary"

must still be repeated in a summary of the theatrical bills that remain unchanged. They will be displayed on the front of the Empire through out this month, as the return of the Frohman stock company has been delayed in order to le Mr. Drew and the current comedy remain. Maud Adams is additionally interesting since the appoundement that she is to go "starring"

by herself next season. Edward H. Sothern and "An Enemy to the King" are the things which are attracting audi-V. Doncelly and Edward Girard, who have ences to the Lyceum, but they can do so only the stock company shall begin its winter season then. Mary Hampton is to take her place as leading actress in the Sothern company one week hence. Mr. Sothern seems to have estab-

lished himself firmly in favor as an actor of romantic heroism. William Gillette and "Secret Service" are doubly coupled at the Garrick, as Mr. Gillette is there enacting the here in a play of his own. The way has been cleared for the new war piece to stay as long as the public wants it to, which will be all winter, as likely as not, to

judge by present indications. It is one of the best examples we have had of adroit effects in a melodramatic play not noisy or mechanical. Francis Wilson and "Half a King" go into their final week of eight at the Knickerbocker. their man week of eight at the knickerbocker, where the play has served excellently as a medium for Mr. Wilson's style of humor, which is reitshed keenly by a considerable portion of theatre frequenters. The character of the vagabond who audaclously pretends to be a Duke is right in the line of this comedian's talents, and he lets nimself loose in it with a frank purpose of being absurd.

right in the line of this comedian's talents, and he lets nimeelf loose in it with a frank purpose of being abaurd.

"Lost, Strayed or Stolen" still affords the entertainment at the Fifth Avenue, and its ample quantities of farce and comic opera, comedy and extravaganza make up a show novel enough to attract a public ever demanding something hew at the theaties. The very large company required for this piece has not been allowed to deteriorate since the start. The next occupant of this stage will be William H. Grane in a new comedy.

"Brian Boru" is thoroughly Irish at the Broadway, where its song and romance of old, old Ireland, away back in the times of the native kings, have been a winning variation from what has become hundrum and threadbare in comic opera. There seems to be no doubt that the Whitney company now has a picce that will serve as well as "Hob Roy" did. Thus the Broadway is provided against any change of bill for some time to come.

"Santa Maria" will reach a fiftieth performance at the Olympia on Wednesday night, and then the new things by Mr. Hammerstein will be put into it. They consist of a different finale for the second act, and a quartet composition for the third act. Alf Whelan is considered to have done well in his new rôle of the Kings. No date is yet announced for the end of the opera and its departure for a tour is already arranged. "The Gelsha" is within two weeks of its end at Daly's, so far as evening performances are concerned, though after that it will be contin-

and its departure for a four is already arranged.

"The Geislan" is within two weeks of its end at Daly's, so far as evening performances are concerned, though after that it will be continued at daily matinées by a newly organized company. Its pretty music and piquant comedy have proved agreeable to New Yorkers. Ada Rehan and the Daly company are on a tour, a feature of which has been a production of "London Assurance," with Miss Rohan as the gay and loquacious horsewoman.

"A Florida Enchantment," that strenuously condemned stage exploit by Archibaid Clavering funter, begins a fourth week at Hoyt's, and it will remain there, so the author says, until the end of the appointed time. The farce presents with plainness and unequivocation, as did the book, the cases of men and women whose sexes change in the course of the story. That there are people who like it the size of the audiences proves.

"The Cherry Pickers" passes into a fourth

there are people who like it the size of the audiences proves.

"The Cherry Pickers" passes into a fourth week at the Fourteenth Street, where its melodramatic strength and fervor have not failed of the exciting effect intended by the author. Audiences have become accusioned to heree imperilled by various sorts of machines, from a buzz saw to a pile driver, but the cannon which is made ready to blow a brave soldier to flinders in this piece serves its thrilling purpose fully nevertheless.

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"My Friend from India," at the Bijou, has been incidentally advertised by the genuine controversy as to who possesses the moral right to produce it in London. Whether its fin will bear exportation remains to be seen, but its New York audiences have found it very laughable indeed. Its comic efficacy is largely due to the originality and ingenuity of many of its ludicrous situations.

"The First One," the latest of Paul Lindan's dramas, which was produced at the Irving

"The First One." the latest of Paul Lindan's dramas, which was produced at the Irving Place last Thursday, is to be continued this week. It discusses and illustrates the question whether divorce should be granted on the ground of insanity. The case given is that of a man whose wife returns from an asylum to find her husband remarried to her sister. It is a dramatic story in some of its scenes, and is given, of course, in the original German.

POEMS WORTH BEADING.

Oor Baby. We have a baby, and he looks like ma. But that I have never been able to see, Though somebody said so one day. His beautiful eyes have the hue of the skies And mine of a ship-tossed sea, Neither blue, gray, nor green, just betwint and be

Still our baby looks like me. His bright treases hold the lustre of gold, Somebody said so one day; And mine are as straight as the red man's of old. Bomebody said so one day; His mouth's like a sweet little bursting pink rese, There's a dimple in each round knee He's as fair as the day, the neighbors all say, Still our baby looks like me. you quote are not on the seal; and they are not Latin

A Sinve. mebody touched me, as the crowd thronged by: A helf-averted face, a flashing eye, An unframed word of bidding, and I knew The thing the plotting stars ordained is true,

I am a slave! yet would not sell my chain For all the gold of Africa er Spain.

I stand, a watcher, by that power held, I lurk, a shadow, by that will compelled, Scauning the multitude with eager eye, Seeking my master, where the crowd throngs by CATHARINE YOUNG GLER

Two Graves. A rich man died. They laid him down to rest Upon a fair slope, slanting toward the west, and cast about the silence of his tomb

They hung within its tower, tall and white A chime of sweet-voiced bells; and every night, Just as the red sun sank below the swell Of that green hill, they tolled his solemn knell. Another died. They buried him in haste Within a barren field, a weedy waste.

Hauk nettles locked their arms, and thorns were sown Above his bed, unmarked by cross or stone, One lived on many tongues: the other fell

From human memory; and both slept well!

"America and England," On reading Mr. G. E. Woodberry's Poem to the Novem Oh. no. dear Mr. Woodberry, we've not Forget the breasts that gave us suck, although We are no longer suckers; is't not so? Don't fear that 'neath our collars we'll get hot Unduly, for you know this goodly spot Upon the North American map ta, oh,

lo amply able to defend its toe When stepped upon. Oh, no, we've not forget! No long-r sucking at unnatural breasts. The child now risen bath to man's estate. The mother, wise, will pause ere she mole The child she drove so far beyond her gate He seeks not strife-peace he would elect; But manhood bids him guard his self-resp

GEORGE CRINE. The Shaurock, From the London Weekly Sun. The spreading rose is fair to view, And rich the modest violet's hus. And rich the modest violet's hus, or queenly tulip filled with dew, And sweet the lily's fragrance; But there's a flower more dear to me, That grows not on a branch or tree, But in the grass plays merrily, And of its leaves there are but three, 'Tis Ireland's native shamrock.

My country's flower. I love it well,
For every leaf a tale can tell.
And teach the minister's heart to swell
in praise of Ireland's shamrock;
The emblem of our faith divine,
Which blessed St. Patrick maje to shine,
To teach eternal truth sublime,
And which shall last as long as time,
And long as blooms the shamrock.

Oh, twine a wreath of shamrock leaves;
They decked the banners of our chiefs
And calmed the Irish exile's griefs.
Our country's Cherished shamrock;
The muse inspired with words of praise
The poets of our early days.
To write in many a glowing phrase,
And sing in powerful, thrilling lays
The virtues of the shamrock.

He who has left his island home beneath a foreign sky to roam, and in a foreign clime unknown. How dear he loves the shamrock, When on the feast of Patrick's Day He kneels within the church to pray For holy Ireland far away, He feels again youth's genial ray, While gasing on the shamrock.

The brightest gems of the rarest flower
That ever bloomed in Eastern bowers
Possess for him not half the powers
That dwell within the shamrock.
Bweet memories, like refreahing dew,
The past with all its charms renew,
The church, the spot where wild flowers grew,
The faithful friends, the cherished few
He left to cull the shamrock.

Land of the West, my native iele, May heaven's love upon you smile And banish foes that may begulie The lovers of the shamrock; May God forever cherish thes In peace and love and harmony, d rank thee proud 'mid nations

The Wind and the Leaves. From the Pall Mall Gazette

There is warfare in the garden, and the many as outmatched
In the struggle of the millions and the one;
For the bitter wind is blowing, and the yellow
leaves are going.
And the armies of the summer turn and run.

Fere they come, a flying legior, round the corner, down the path, While they s-ek in vain a shelter from the foe; By his furious chalaught scattered, clad in russes, tors and battered. Lost and ruine in the summer's overthrow.

Time was when they were allies in the April after When the winter and the snows were at an end; For he touched the earth so lighly, that they issued green and sprightly.

And they halled him for their champion and their friend.

Then they loved him in the summer, and he kissed them as he passed. When the uniforms they were were fresh and green.
And they trusted in him blindly, for they thoughs his voice was kindly.
As he whispered through the copples or the dens.

But they found his rough advances on the gray September morn Very different from his genial breath in June; For when the year grew older, his friendship grew colder,
And he threatened and ne piped a warifice tune. So they fought him, and he beat them; and the garden paths to day Tell a corry tale of ruin and defeat, For the cruel wind is roaring, and before him,

From Vantty Patr. Harwar s the voice of one who walls in grief and Singing the dirge, alack the day! of rational eon. Dead, gone, and quite forgotten, till one wondors

in amaze
What people found to talk about in precyclotic
days. With talk of wheels and nothing else from soup to macaroni. macaroni,
A modern dianer means a oyolo-conversatione;
With quips and oranks in good old time our talk was wont to glitter; The quips are gone, the sranks survive to prove themselves the fitter.

The cyclo-chatter penetrates all sorts and kinds of places:
Queen's Counsel talk of "handlebars" and doctors of "gear cases!

The scientific man inquires, "Are Swifts or Baztams fleeter!"
And "cyclo" is the prefix to the post's "dainty metre."

I'm sighing for the good old times, 'tie sad to think When maids sat at the spinning wheels instead of For, though unfrequent were their words, and very mild their jokes. They tired you not with talk of tires, nor did they speak of spokes.

But nowadars in drawing rooms and shops and Indies' clubs.
Young wives complacently discuss the "new self-olling hubs;"
In strange, mysterious phrase I hear them tell as in a dream,
How this one rides a "Buffalo" and that one a "Sunbeam!"

And oh! how hard his lot who, in the cyclo-crass not sharing.
Will find the talk of "ball-bearings" is almost past
his bearing!
They'll say "a scraw's loose in his nut," to scorn
the modern faddle,
And sad'll be his fate whe takes no interest in a
"saddle."

The ball of conversation to keep rolling newadays. You needs must talk the syste-shop, and feign to share the crase.

The one consideration that consoles me at this juncture is that the ball's pneumatic: so I hope it soon may

NOTES AND QUERIES.

We have answered many anonymous question in our "Voters' Column," making an exception in our "Voters' Column," making an exception during the campaign to our custom of disregarding ers without the writers' names. As the cam paign ends on Tuesday, we shall observe that cus tom as usual henceforth.

The seal of the Supreme Court of the United Stares contains the following words, "Qui pro justitle domina sequitur," a correct translation and proper construction of which I am asked to give by a member of the Supreme Court of Montana. I am unsole to satisfy my own mind as 30 a proper translation and am not able to find the context from which this is taken. Evidently something must be supplied.

According to the decision of the Court, the seal of the Supreme Court while and the same context of the Supreme Court while a supplied. the Supreme Court "shall be the arms of the United States engraved on a piece of steel the size of a dol-lar, with these words in the margin. The Seal of the Supreme Court of the United States." The words

Does the Earl of Dunraven appear in Str Jonal Barrington's black list of Irish titles? D. McL. Yes; his great-grandfather was created Baron Adare for his services in procuring the union.

Have there not been charges printed and published reflecting on the moral character of Washington, and were they not disproved? Can you refer me to the source of such statements? I am told that a publication on the subject is known to took collectors, though I have not been able to trace it.

E. L. H. Such charges have been made. Washington himself did not pose as being "without sin;" it is his admirers and worshippers who place him on a pedesial higher than other mortals, and make him a faultless monster. We don't know that anything is in print on the subject,

The question that is most frequently put to me in my efforts to make those who are politically blind see, is, How about France? She has an unlimited coinage of sliver, and yet is she not prosperous? If you would explain in your columns in what sense of the word France is a binetallic country you might gather into the fold many who, though willing to arteinot an excertinent alongside of France, would not like the United States to become a disciple of China, Mexico, or the United States of Colombia.

France has not an unlimited coinage of silver. She stopped coining silver, except for small coin, tust wenty years ago. Although France is theoreti cally on a bimetallic basis, just as we are, she is practically on a gold basis, just as we are.

In an argument with a silverite I mentioned that the mints of our country would be open to the world, would coin silver free for any other coun-try that saw fit to bring it here. He said he never heard of such a ridiculous argument in his life, and that it was not true. Am I not right?

Our mints would be open to the silver of every other country, and would coin that silver into American dollars. There are millions of dollars in stiver coin and bullion in fer-ign countries that would be sens over if we had free sliver.

When was the "Shaughraun" first played, and who played Moya? R. D. R. "The Shaughran" was played first at Wallack's fnow the Star) Theatre, on Nov. 14, 1874. The cast

Coun, the Shaughran. Boueleault Capt. Molyneux. Montague Father Doian. John Githert Robert Ffolliott. J. R. Peik Corry Kinchela. Arnott Robert Frolliott. B. Pelig
Corry Kinchela. Arnott
Harvey Duff Harry Beckett
Lulaire Ffoillott. Ada Dyas
Arte O'Neill Lida Jeffrevs Lewis
Mrs. Cregan. Madame Ponisi
Moya. Ione Burke

You state that Lord Cardigan was in command of the Light Brigade and that he protested against the charge. Lord Lucan was in command, and Lord Cardigas, far from protesting, virtually sneered at cerd Lucan for objecting to acting on order of Capt. Solan. One Who Was THELE. This letter simply bears out the remark those in a battle know little or nothing of what goes on about them. Our account was correct. Lord Cardigan besitated and objected to the order, This is what Kinglake says: "So, on hearing the words of his Divisional General, he brought down his sword in salute, and answered, 'Certainly, sir, but allow me to point out to you that the Russians but allow me to point out to you that the Russians have a battery in the valley in our front, and but-teries and riflemen on each flank." (Kingtake's Invasion of the Crimes, Harper's Edition, II., page 50d.) And again: "When the remnants of the brigade had formed up, Lord Cardigan came forward and said, 'Men, it is a crack-brained trick, but is is no fault of mine.' " (Ubi Supra, p. 577.) The French writers on the battle describe Lord Carolisan as drawing his sword with the remark, "Well, forward the last of the Cardigans." He

pleader for Cardigan, doesn't quote it. Which is correct, "He was hung," or "He was W. J. H. If you mean to say that he was suspended by the neck, the second semence is correct. Beef is hung to make it tender; but persons are hanged by way

A New York lawyer, in good standing, made the statement that, if a married man, wife living, should contract a tend marriage, then wife No. 2 sould be a legal wife, provided she knew nothing of the previous marriage, the lawyer ciaiming this to be New York State law. Is this true? It is not. Intention on the man's part is wanting.

What amount of Sunday laber is required in making the Sunday SUS, and why would not some other day of the week do as well, as very many people don't like a Sunday paper? T. R. McC. The Sunday Sen, like every other Sunday paper, is prepared on Saturday and during the week preceding its publication. About two hours of work on Sunday morning are required. If persons object to the result of Sunday labor, they should not read the Monday paper, which is prepared

almost wholly on Bunday. 1. Are there remains of Fort Washington; if so, where? 2. Observing our flag floating over the old foundation on Morningside Heights at about 1986 street on national holidays, has it any Revolutionary history? 3. Were there any traitors (that is officers) in the British army during the Bevolution? If so, kindly name one or two. II. C. G.

1. There are no remains of Fort Washington, 2,

The old block house in Central Park and the fortifications on Morningside Heights were built by the British in 1776, after the Americans had been driven northward, and were at the time the outer line of defences of the city. S. We do not know.

Will you kindly give a brief plan of the banking The Banking Act of Canada (53 Vice Chap. 81) is, in brief, as follows:

system of the Dominion of Canada. F. L. S.

The Banking Act of Canada (53 Vice Chap. 81) is, in brief, as follows:

1. The capital stock of any bank shall not be less than \$500,000, in shares of \$100 sech. 2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed and \$250,000 paid to the Micister of Finace, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board before business can be commenced. 3. No dividends or bonds exceeding eight percent, per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful devis, it has a reserve fund equal to at least 30 per cent. of its paid up capital. 4. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of \$500 for each visition, hold not less than \$0 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion noiss. 5. The amount of noise of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess. 6. The payment of notes issued by any bank of circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any action of the charge. 7. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to live per cent on the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sums to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sums to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of encusary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation shall bear interest at 6 per cent, per annual from the day of auspension until redeemed. Payments from the fundaries of th

ness is the branches. All the large banks have branches in various paris of the Dominion. This wanch system is described by a New York commer cial paper as conforming "to the best and broad nic ideals of banking; and as calculated t afford the largest possible public accommodation; adapted to insure a safe utilization of the surplus balances of the people, and qualified to supply the convenient circulating medium.

J. P. Kernein.-The words Nec Gladio nee Area are Latin, and in English mean "Neither by the swerd nor by the bow."

E. H. C .- The area of the "Greater New

NOTES OF THE JEWS.

The annual appeal for subscriptions to the United Rebrow Charities was issued in the first week of October to 12,000 Jews in New York, and the sum of \$12,000 was subscribed during the week in consequence. Some of the trustees of the institution have called upon other Jews for permanent mempership subscriptions, and the result has been en couraging. The amount disbursed by the body in the year that ended Oct. I amounted to nearly \$150,000, but this sum was far from adequate to meet the wants of the needy. In the appeal for funds that has been issued there is the following passage; "The trustees are mindful of the fact that the financial stringency makes it difficult for the charitable to give with their accustomed liber allty. But the prevailing conditions have increased distress enormously, and the demends upon us for charitable assistance have grown in like measure, We are confronting a situation which requires a large treasury if we are to prevent suffering and door to door begging. We therefore ask for such generous response to our appeal that no Jew to New York will have an excuse for asking assist ance from private individuals, and that the honest distress of all may be adequately relieved." There are expressions of regret in Jewish circle

that so few Jewesses show any desire to enter the

that this new avenue to self-help would be crowd-

Mount Sinal Training School. It had been

ed. An occupation like nursing demands a good measure of skill, but it pays well, and is well a lapted to women. It is of higher rank than a place behind the counter in a business house. It i just the reverse of menial. The Mount Sinal Training School was designed for Jewesses Rabbi Shanfarber does not like it that women enter the synagogue in costly garments while the husbands try to save on pew rents. He speaks thus on the subject: "If style were a barometer of the times, no one would have known, judging from our richly attired mothers in Israel at the synagogues, that this country has for the past three years been going through a crists such as it has never seen before. The hard times haven't affected the dress yet, though they mean a curtailing of synagogal expenses by taking seats for two and trying to seat four. People do want a cheap religion." There is a full proportion of Jewish me

Frank Damrosch is the energetic director The Jewish Messenger has no fear that Judatan in America will become Russianized, because the Ghetto hosts have arrived on American soil," It believes that the liberalizing influences in modern Judalem will prevent its Russianization. It thinks between the party of repudiation and the party of

the People's Sunday singing classes, of which Mr.

Some people pray one day in the year and "prey" the other three hundred and sixty four days, Hebrese Standard. A large proportion of the fifty or more Jewish papers in the United States have rabbis for their

litors. If the editor of any paper is not a rabbi, he is very sure to get lots of "copy" from rabbis. The sneers at "rabbi editors" in which one Jew ish paper often indulges, have an offset in the rabbinical productions which he prints, There would be several thousand rabbis in this city if the suggestion made in the Jewish Spectator

were carried out, that there should be a rabbi for every bundred Jews. It says: "With a congregation much over one hundred members the rabbi cannot well accomplish what he would desire. Perhaps the best plan would be for the whole Jew ish population of the city to form a body corpor-ate and divide, according to location, into small congregations, each to have its own rabbl." The Hebrew Technical Institute is in very good condition this year, in spite of hard times. The Hebrese Standard says some strange things.

Here is one of them: "Our rabble take no part ! politics. Some of them are goldbugs, others allverbugs, but we fear that the majority of them are humbugs." Another strange remark is the following: "Longfellow said, 'In the world a man must be either anvil or hamner.' He was wrong, how-ever. Lois of our reform rabble are nothing but bellows," The Hebrew Standard tells, too, of a rabbi who addressed a Bryan Free Silver Club, and gives him this warning: "Rabbi Cohen had better attend to his religious figures rather than to itinerat around the country preaching politics." The American Hebrese desires a reform in Jew-

ish burial customs, for the reason that "death has come to be an exceedingly expensive affair." It favors the idea of the rabbie of old, who ordained that all the dead should be buried in the same fash ion, in linen shroud and platu coffin. It objects to the use of handsome and costly caskets, decorated

Kabbi Gottheil's new volume, "Sun and Shield." consists of devotional readings for every day of the year, and has been prepared for the use of spiritually in nded Israeiltes, The Jewish Sabbath Observance Association has fasued an appeal for "spontaneous contributions,"

It seems that many Jewish employers neither keen the Sabbath themselves nor give those in their service an opportunity for keeping it. The religious schools attached to New York synagogues are open for the winter season. In one If a man's wife should desert him, and he should hear nothing of her for five years, he would have a legal right to believe her dead and to marry again; then if wife No. 1 should turn up the man would have a legal right to be not be in Sacred Literature," "Jewish Festivals," and "The Commandments." In many cases the young

people eagerly seek for knowledge of the religion of their forefathers. Chess was a favorite game of the rabbis of ancient times, and it is mentioned in the Talmud. Ever since those days there have been famous Jewish chess players. Among the many names known Schiechter and Janowsky and Kickerowsky. The poor Russian Jews in this country do not

wait for their rich brethren to build places of worship for them. They provide their own synagogues. It was Rabbi Alois Kaiser of Baltimore who cor posed the cantata in honor of the Russian Caar' coronation which was sung in the synagogue at the Baltimore rabbl containing thanks for the canters, founded on Panlm xxL, which he had "com posed for the services of the coronation day of our gractous monarch, Nicholas II." The Ruestan Jews are hopeful of the favor of the young Czar. In speaking of the Jews in the Southern States, the Jewish Messenger says: "The Jews of Savan-nah control the business interests of the city, The present Mayor, Herman Myers, is a Jew." The President of the Jewish Publication Society has issued an appeal in behalf of a great perms nent fund for the service of that institution. He says: "It is a great educational factor of the Jew isn community of the United States. It is creat ing an American Jewish literature. It is providing means for teaching israel's past. It is helping to

promote an interest in the Jewish religion. As to Dr. Herzt's scheme for inducing the Jews to return to Palestine, a Jewish objector says: "This idea of shouldering a musket for a lost cause is all Jerusalem, and the modern israelite cannot get securioned to simoous or bestriding the hump digious humbug, and the quicker the matter is

dropped the better."

There is a need of "circuit preaching rabbis" in the United States, always ready to conduct public worship in those small places in which the Jewish residents are not sufficiently numerous to be able

to support their own rabbi.

Rabbi Sonneschein has written a learned communication in denial of a statement which has been made that, in ancient times, the high priest, on the Day of atonement, sprinkled the blood of the bullock "in the form of a cross" upon the mer cy seat. He says that the Hebrew word which has been translated into "cruciform" does not bea that meaning.
Reform Judalem in the United States is a vigor-

ous plant, as seen by the London Jewith Chronicle, which says: "The reformers have not only built large temples, but they are largely attended. Apart from the synagogue, American seform seems to have furnished the principal impulse to the formation of the Jewish Publication Society, Jewish Chautauqua, Religious School Teachers' ferences, the Conference of American Rabbis, the Conference of Jewish Women, the Jewish Sister-hoods of Personal Service, in addition to the numerous other benevolent objects with which American Jews have identified themselves. Under the caption "Where Jews are Weak," the

Jewish Tribune prints the following remarks: "There is one unpardonable weakness which Jews, as a general thing, possess, and which must seem extremely ridiculous to those non-Jewish. While the social line is not as indelible as it used to be, still the Jews and the Gentlies do not mix. It is, therefore, awfully amusing how 'tickled t death' some of our people seem when a ball or put lic affair is graced by our fellow citizens of a differ ent faith who favor 'our set' with their august presence. The fact is generally overlooked that these attendants upon our public functions gener-ally come unattended by their wives or daughters.

But this cuts no figure." The Educational Alliance has resumed its Saturday night entertainments as the Hebrew Institute, and the various classes are now in full activity.

ROTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Investigation shows the poculiar fact that the leepest part of the Mediterranean Sea, contrary to what might be expected under apparent circumstances, appears intensely blue. This has been supposed to be caused by minute particles held in suspension, but recent experiments made by Prof. Spring at Liège suggest a different explanation of so interesting a phenomenon. He that warmer currents passing through pure water interrupt its transparency, even when the differ-ence of temperature is but very slight. Ruch currents may cause deep water to appear blue by refleeting light back from its depths through the transparent layers above. This, it is suggested, explains the fact that fresh water lakes are more transparent in winter than in summer, because it winter currents of heated water are not travers ing them. Even the shadow of a mountain falling on a lake may increase the transparency of the water by cooling the surface. The well-known the ory of scientists concerning this matter has been that pure water appears blue when light is trans mitted through a certain thickness of it, and that, when epaque particles are suspended in it the hue of the water is greenish, but while pure looks blue when light passes freely through it, yet when it is in a deep receptacle, like the bash of a lake, or the ocean, it ought to absorb all the light and look black.

An apparatus by which an engineer may test o determine the quality and adaptation of the coa he receives is described in the Boston Journal of Commerce. The test is not intended to be an analyels, but principally to show the amount of fixed carbon in the coal and the percentage of ash. As each car load of coal is received, samples are taker from twenty or more parts of the car, thoroughly mixed and quartered, each quarter being also mixed and quartered until the sample is obtained; this sample is then carefully weighed, the volatile mat ter driven off, weighed again, and the carbon consumed, and the ash weighed. This estimate is important in guarding against the use of coal having an undue percentage of ash. The various coals differ in the percentage of ash which they contain, some Cumberland, coals having from twelve to fourteen per cent of ash, while a good New River will have as low as three or four per cent. Thus, though the coals may look alike to the average engineer, the heat value characterizing them is ter per cent. greater in one description than the other, and, ascertaining this, an important saving in the cost of fuel may result. It has commonly been estimated that green wood

when cut down, contains about forty five per cent. of its weight in moisture, but in the forests of central Europe wood cut down in winter is said to hold more than forty per cent, of water at the end of the following summer. Kept for several years in a dry place, wood retains from afteen to twenty per cent, of water, while that which has been thoroughly desiccated will, when exposed to an under ordinary circumstances, absorb five per cent of water in the first three days, and will continue teen per cent, as a normal standard-the amount fluctuating above and below this standard according to the state of the atmosphere. It has been found that, by exposing green wood to a temperature of 212 degrees, F., the loss of weight equalled forty-five per cent.; and, further, on exposing small prisms of wood one-half inch square and eight inches long, cut out of billets that had been stored for two years, to the action of superheated steam for two hours, their loss of weight was found to be from fifteen to fortr-five per cent., socording to the temperature of the steam.

Some recent tests of the value of wired glass argiven in a recent report of the Boston Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and are believed to indicate the important relation of that material to fire proof work. An experimental test was made with an ordinary brick structure of nine feet high, provided on one side with a wire glass roof, and of roughened glass on the other, side windows, and a glass door with wooden frames lined with tin; and this building was filled with rosin-saturated wood to a height of six feet. On firing, the ordinary wlass cracked and fell at once, while the wired glass remained, notwithstanding the heat was so great as to crack the walls of the building. The theory of such glass standing the heat in this manner is said to be that the glass, under the first influence of the heat, cracks, but is held in place by the wires, but, us the Leat increases, the glass becomes fused againg at a lower temperature than the wire, and being a poor conductor of heat, such glass and the wire protect each other.

The peculiar substance known in textile industries as Prussiantiue, so largely used as a bleacher's and finisher's shading, is a singular combination of iron, carbon, and nitrogen; it has a fine, deep, greenish blue color, some makes tending to a more violet tone than others, and, when well made, the dry color has a brouzy lustre. The best variety goes by the name of Chinese blue, and this, when ground into a paste with water, mixes fairly easily with that vehicle and imparts to it a fine blue color; there is another variety also, sold as soluble blue, which dissolves freely in water, and is considered the best for finishers' use. In its chemical characteristics, the Prussian blue, whatever its form, is unaffected by acids, and, what is of much importance, is not acted upon by chloring, so that any traces of chem e acid which may be left in the cloth do not discharge the color, as is the case if ultramarine be employed, nor has nest any effect, while it is also quite fast to light and air. The only agent of agents which have any action on Prussian blue are said to be sods and the alkalies or alkaline sub stances like soap, soluble oil, or borax, these tend

ing to create a brown. the creation of an attractive substitute for pearl In this strange art, nitro-cellulose, dissolved in al-cohol and ether, or in soda or potash soluble glass. is suread over a surface of wood, paper, glass, por celain, or metal, and, the solvent being allowed t evaporate, the film remaining has the beautiful ap prarance of mother-of-pearl. The destrable proportions for this purpose are named as follows One part of nitro-cellulose, seventy-eight parts al cohol of ninety to one hundred per cent., and twenty-one parts ether; with soluble glass as sol vent, ten parts of this to ninety parts of water are crude, or in different stages of nitrification, as gur cotton, &c.; ethyl or methyl alcohol and sulphurio or acetic ether are serviceable, and the degree of concentration of the nitro-cellulose may be varied within certain limits, these variations producing, of course, different results.

By a comparison of the "spectrum." or lines ob served in sunlight with the spectra, of substances found on earth. Kirchhoff has earned the renewn of having demonstrated that a large number of ter restrial elements exist in the sun, among which are such well-known substances as hydrogen, from nickel, zinc, copper, lead, and aluminum—the extraordinary fact appearing, however, remarks a writer in Chambers' Journal, that oxygen, which is so lavishly prevalent on earth, seems to have described the sun altogether, none being observable in that luminary. Concerning this interesting point, it is asserted that for an element to attest its presence in the spectroscope, it must not only be present in considerable relative quantity and in the gaseous form, but must occupy a position in made manifest by the light from the body of the sun shining through it; thus it is probable that all terrestrial elements exist in the sun, but are not in a condition to make themselves evident.

Curiously enough, the United states Governmen has its bank notes printed on paper made by a pri vate firm, the pulp being a mixture of linen, cotton and allk, the silk threads coming into prominence after passing through the printing machine. There are some nine kinds of Bank of England notes, all of them printed on somewhat similar paper, but they are now always in two or three colors in Scotand. French notes are of paper that has hair in its pulp, the hairs coming out so strongly when photographed as to render any attempt at forgery on that line impossible. While some nations use colored inks, the only ink used by the United States is black, characterized as a wonderfully hard and dry prep manner from naphtha amoke.

The new form of steam calorimeter described by Prof. Carpenter before the American Society of Civil Engineers is decidedly original. It is an in-strument of two vessels, the outer surrounding the interior one so as to leave a space which answers for a steam jacket; the interior vessel has a water gauge glass and a graduated scale, and the sample of steam is supplied through a pipe into the upper portion of the interior vessel. The water in the steam is thrown downward into a cup together the water and steam is then changed through as angle of nearly 180 degrees, which causes the greater weight of water to be thrown outward through the meshes in the cup into a space below the inner chamber. The cup serves to prevent the surrent of steam from taking up any moisture

which has already been thrown out by the force of nertin; the meshes or fins project upward into the inside of the cup, so that any water intercepted will drip into the chamber, the steam then passes upward, and enters the top of the outside cham ber, and is discharged thence through an orifice of known area in the bottom part, which is much smaller than any section of the passages through the calorimeter, so that the steam in the outer chamber suffers no sensible reduction in pressure by passing through the calorimeter. The pressure in the outer chamber, being the same as in the interior, has the same temperature, and consequent ly no loss by radiation can take place from the interior chamber, except that from the exposed sur face of the gauge glass.

The subject of microscopic fractures in steel engineering work has lately been discussed by the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists. In a paper on the subject by Prof. Andrews it was shown that an ordinary railway axle is composed of about 2,313,178,300 primary crystals, the latter being often again subdivided into a still larger numof secondary crystals. This paper pointed out that many fractures in steel are due to the presence of insumerable internal micro-flaws in the metal caused by the presence of very minute quantities of sulphur and other impurities. Sulphur was declared to be the most dangerous element in produc-ing these micro-flaws, owing to the formation, during the solidification of large masses of steel, of sulphide of tron, which, on the final crystallisation of the metal, located itself between the ultimate crystals of the steel. The deleterious influ ence of other impurities, such as phosphorus and silicon, was also treated by Prot. Andrews, and, as the result of his many year's researches he that, if it were possible to produce a perfect metal, theoretically, there should be no deterio it by fatigue.

Oppermann's new German process for galvantaing aluminium with metals consists in cleaning the surface and placing the article in a bath of a solution of a mercury salt in potassium cyanide. Then he washes in water and makes the article, the cathods in a solution of the metal to be precipitated in the ordinary bath used for galvanising, the addition of a little ammonia to the purifying path being of assistance. Gomez is said to coat metals with alumintum a bath of 10 aluminium tartrate, 0.5 ammonium chloride, 100 water, bath temperature about 96 to 40 degrees C.; if the anode is insoluble, the bath is emptied and fresh aluminium tartra's dissolved. If aluminium is the anode, the both to be kept entirely or weakly alkaline. Four or ten volts of more are required for the deposition of the alm

AFRU-AMERICAN NOTES.

Bishop J. C. Embry of the African Methodist Epis copal Church has lost his wife, Only two Afro-American delegations have called upon Candidate McKinley at Canton, and both of these were from points in Ohio. A movement is on foot to have a delegation go to Canton representing all the States in the Union

Mrs. Victoria Matthews of New York made a strong speech recently in Fancuil Hall, Boston, in favor of sound money. Mrs. Matthews is National Organizer of the Colored Women's League, recently formed at Washington, and has long been a student of the financial question. Mr. Charles H. Butler, who represents one of the

strongest Afro-American Republican organizations in New York county and avows that he is not in politics for his health, got Mayor Strong, at a meeting up town recently and gave him a royal tongus drubbing for the shabby manner in which he has treated his Afro-American constituents. The Mayor fled before the storm. If he should stand for a second term the chances are that the solid Afro-American vote would be arrayed against him, so general is the outnion that he has buncoed all of them

Prof. Richard Theodore Greener, who used to be secretary of the Grant Monument Association, appears to be the only Afro-American spellbinder who has got in on the ground floor of th Republican Committee. He is doing the Western States. He is a graduate of Harvard, was a pro-fessor in the University of South Carolina in the reconstruction period, practised law a while, and has had a regular job lot of experience, in which campaign speaking has played a conspicu

but the real good thing has always escaped him.
The Afro-American Labor Sentinel of Birming-ham, Ala., knows what sort of coin of the real is wants. It says: "We endorse that dollar that cam stand up 'in the full triumph of faith and say, 'I know that my redeemer liveth,"

A monument to the memory of the late Bishop A.
W. Wayman will be unveiled in Laurel Cemetery. Baltimore, Oct. 22. Dr. C. T. Schaffer and Dr. J. T. Janefer will speak.

A statistician estimates the total value of prop-

erty owned by the Afro-Americans of Fulton con Georgia, in which Atlanta is located, at \$1,168, 178. Of this 1,291 acres of land, worth \$114,945. is outside the city limits, and \$1,004,375 is in real estate in Atlanta. They have in addit debts of \$3,175; merchandiss, \$9,145; household furniture, \$34.550; horses and mules, \$8,223; farming and mechanical tools, wagons, and the like, \$3,064; other property, \$995. There are perbusiness in Fulton county than in any other in the South, except it be Duval county, Florida. They own the best and largest part of Auburn avenue and monopolize the greater parts of Decatur street and Piedmont avenue. They also have four fourishing schools of higher learning and one theological seminary, but the county does not provide them

schools go to the colleges and the seminary. The Afro-Americans of Texas helped to turn Nor-ris Wright Cuney's face to the political wall, and now they are kicking like Mexican bronchos even the way the Lily Whites are running things. Trust

it is that you can't eat your ple and have it, There was a lynching bee in Blaine county, Oklahoma, recently, and the Afro-Americans of the county are taking their revenge by shipping their cotton from Kingfisher in the adjoining county.

The Afro-Americans of Omaha are fighting mad ecause a restaurant keeper refused to accom Young of the regular army found it impossible to get accommodations in Kansas City, Kan., recently, and the Afro-Americans of Chicago sent up a wild and woolly howl recently when the management of in the regular elevators. After all, there is perhaps less race prejudice in New York than there is in the vaunting West.

The Afro-American Baptists had a convention at St. Louis recently and decided to have a Baptist publishing house of their own. The Baptist editors also decided to associate by themselves. Mobile, Ala., has a letter carriers'

composed of Afro Americans. The editor of the Asheville, N. C., Colored Enterprize has been reading Alexander Pope of late and furnishes the following paraphrase as a results "An honest man is the noblest work of God, and an honest dollar is the noblest work of man."

For a great many years Miss Mamie Marshall was housekeeper of the Hotel Bella Vista of San Francisco. Mrs. Spaulting, the proprietor, died re-cently and her will provided that the hotel should pass into the joint possession of Mrs. A. F. Tracy and Miss Marshall, the latter receiving, besides \$5,000, a picture, and Mrs. Spaulding's engagement ring and Dr. Spaulding's emerald pin. The ho-It was the original intention of the managers of the Nashville Centennial to give much prominence to the Afro-American department, but nation of Mr. J. C. Napter as manager of it indicates a change of purpose. Mr. Napier is a lawyer and the most influential of his race in Nashville.

The editor of the Texas Freeman thus hurls defi-ance at his enemies: "The Texas Freeman and its publishers are secure against the attacks of villain ous, malicious, irresponsible, envious, mischie-vous, and malignant young journalistic freaks. When the dignity of discussion is outraged by abuse and slander and misrepresentation and lying, we feel justified in passing by with contemptuous atlence the men or boys who do it." This ought to settle the question, even in the volcanic journal

ism of Texas. The Southwestern Christian Advocate of New Orleans says that the "taxable wealth of the negro population n the United States is over \$300,000,000. There are 23,452 negro church bodies, with courch property valued at over \$26,620,448. We have over 1,000 college-trained ministers and 2,077 977 church communicants." The census shows that there are

nearly 4,000,000 communicants.

The Afro American takes to games of chance as ducks take to water. The Baltimore Race Standard says: "Crap playing is being carried on in Baitt-pore to a great extent, which makes it one of the greatest evils of this city. Crowds of boys and men engaged in this game. An effort on the part of our

ometals should be made to suppress it. Blance W. J. Gaines of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has charge of the Pacific coast preachers to do the work. He resides at Atlanta.